A MATTER OF HEALTH HAS NO SUBSTITUTE A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phos-phatic acid

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 30, 1907. R. M. S. S. Manuka, Morrisby, from Sydney, Brisbane, Suva and Fanning Island, 3 p. m.

At Honoipu-Am. sc. Defender, Hellingsen, 22 days from San Francis Wednesday, May 1.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Trask, from Sydney, Auckland and Pago Pago, 8:10 Str. Niihau, Townsend, from Ana

6:25 a. m., with 7000 bags of Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 3:50 a. m., with 1500 bags sugar. Thursday, May 2.

Str. Maul. Bennett, from Hawaii ports, with 12,000 bags sugar and 74 cattle, 5 a. m. Claudine, Parker, from Hawaii and Maui ports, with scrap iron and

HII O. Arrived, April 29 Am. bk. Mohican, Hersey, 18 days from San Francisco. DEPARTED

R. M. S. S. Manuka, Morrisby, for Vancouver and Victoria, 11:30 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kau-

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and

way ports, at noon. Str. Iwalani, Piltz, for Molokai and Lanai ports, 5 p. m.

Br. S. S. Heliopolis, Martin, for

Hongkong and Durban, to anchorage off port, 7 a. m. Will sail early this morning. Br. S. S. Heliopolis, Martin, for

Hongkong and Dunbar, 2 p. m. O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San

Francisco, 10 a. m.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Trask, for San Francisco, from Oceanic wharf, 6 p. m. Str. Niihau (on Mikahala's run), Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5:10 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. Per R. M. S. S. Manuka, from Sydney, April 30.-Mrs. Lishman, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lamb, Capt. J. Bareson, T.

Per str. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, May 1.—Mrs. C. Hayselden, E. C. Smith, Miss A. Mengler, Mr. M. Aldrich, Mrs. H. A. Jaeger, Mr. H. A. Jaeger, S. K. Kaeo, J. Pickard, Mrs. J. M. Kaneakua, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford.

Per str. Niihau, from Kauai ports, 1.-Col. Z. S. Spalding, Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. Brodero and 2 children, Miss Laughlin, Miss Wilson.

Per O. S. S. Sonoma, from the Colo-Honolulu: Mrs. Mary Stuart and 2 children, James E. Phythian, For San Francisco: David Dow, J. H. Allen, Mrs. Smith, A. McLean, P. M. Newhall, Mrs. and Miss Rapken, J. F. Baxter and wife, Thomas Waugh, J. W. Birdsall, R. Birdsall. F. W. Thatcher, H. Simon, E. Shep-pard, A. M. Alifrey, Miss Walkerbaugh, Jack Johnson, A. G. Campbell, Thos. B. Callard, Adolf Falk, G. Kessiewell, Jos. W. Goodwin H. Young, W. Whitehead, E. L. Robinson, F. Best, F. R. Gillingham, W. wife and child; Leicester Matson, J. T. D'Arcy Hutton, Miss Hutton, L. S. Maxwell, Mrs. Richardson, J. Heggen, Mrs. Trevorrow and child, Mrs. B. Boss, Dr. W. Grevel, H. von

Per str. Claudine, May 2.-From Hilo: H. C. Weedon, From Hana: L. Y. Alona, Geo. O. Cooper, F. Wittrock, Mrs. Kahula and child, Chin Kee. From Kahulul: Mrs. K. Freitas, F. F. Crawford and wife, D. H. Davis, H. B. Wel Rev. W. E. Potwine, Rev. O. Nawahine, From Lahaina: James Brown Rev. Kekipi. From Hilo to Laupahoe-hoe: Dr. Irwin, Mr. Duckworth; Hilo to Kipahulu, A. Haneberg; Hilo to Kahului, G. B. Henderson and wife,

Departed, Per str. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, April 30.—C. K. Notley, John Kirk, Miss I. M. Hudson, W. H. King, H. Vicars, A. Lindsay, D. McKay, John Fuller, S. E. Lucas, Mrs. G. C. guard, William Rogers, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Rickard, John Moir, A. W. Car-ter, D. F. McCorriston, W. Pfoten-hauer, George Rodiek, S. P. Bartley, A. W. Todd, J. A. Scott and wife, O. St. Loke Gilbert. St. John Gilbert.

Per str. Iwalani, for Molokai and ports-Mrs. L. B. Wood and Mrs. E. Gouvela, Mrs. K. Pauhiwa, Miss N. Koohanui, Chas. Gay, Dr. Hays, Mrs. C. A. Manu and son. Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kaual, April 36-Miss Becky Harris, Miss Emma Harris, W. Fisher, W. F. Wilson, John

Per O. S. S. Alameda, for San Franeisco, May 1.—Mrs. C. E. Anderson, the Misses Anderson (2), Mrs. L. P. Armstrong, Capt. J. Barneson, Mrs. Brodero, 2 children and servant; Miss J. Broderick, Mrs. W. R. Carroll, F. Clark, Dr. N. A. Cobb, J. R. Collins, Mr. Flack, Mrs. Flack, Miss Flack, Miss E. Gorman, H. Carroll, Miss. E. Gorman, H. Carroll, Mrs. Flack, Miss. Flack, Miss E. Gorman, H. Gorman, Miss E. Hyde, Capt. Hobbard, Mrs. Hebbard, vapt. and Mrs. Kimball, Andrew Andrew Luxeb, Mrs. J. S. Marques and son, Miss O. McEwen, Mrs. M. M. Meek, Miss M. Myers, J. C. McPherson, Mrs. E. Paimer, Dr. C. A. Payne, Prof. Per-kins, Capt. G. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie and child, D. H. Robert, Mrs. Robert, Dr. A. R. Rowat, L. Sargent, Mrs. Sargent, Miss A. Schleef, J. D. Schuyler, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Z. S. Spalding and I maids, J. Wagner, E. Wolff.

THE REPORT

(Continued from Page Six.) extending for a distance of four miles southeast from the ranch headquarters. This bench averages about one mile in It is intersected by four deep guiches rising in the main water-shed and extending in a southwesterly direction so that the portions of tha plateau between the guiches are nearly rectangular in form. This bench contains about 1500 acres of Government land on Kamoku, Kalulu, Kaunolu and Keallaapun'. In addition about 350 acres of this bench land are on the privately owned lands of Kealiakapu and Palawai and about 450 acres on Kaohai.

"The 1500 acres of bench land on the Crown and Government lands above nentioned is as good agricultural land as exists anywhere in Hawali, from 1600 to 1780 feet amounts to from to 35 inches per annum. This location is to the westward of the main ridge and is less sheltered than any other portion of the bench. That por-ton of the bench farther to the southeast, as far as Paliakoae guich, judging from the character of the vegetation, receives a very much higher rainfall, The soil is deep, red, loam, comparaively free from stones and of good I would say that there are at texture. pineapple cultivation. ing from the nature and appearance of the vegetation existing on this bench The rainfall here is higher than land. it is in Kula on Maul. The soil is leeper and apparently of very excel-I believe also that there lent quality. is about a thousand acres of land that would grow good tobacco, if it were desired to plant that crop instead of

pineapples. "Wherever there is a rainfall of 25 to 30 inches in Hawaii, enough water for domestic purposes is obtainable Even if it were desired from roofs. to grow crops which require irrigation, a tunnel not over 4000 feet in length ould bring the water from Maunalet head-waters to the Kona side of the I would estimate the value of island. the bench for either pineapples or tobacco at \$35 per acre and I believe that the bench land alone, for the purposes of p'neapple or tobacco cultivation

ould be sold on this basis of valuation. "Below the bench extending along its border from the ranch house to Paliakoae Gulch and bounded on the southeast by Kamao and thence extending towards the northwest a dismate the well grassed portion of this acres of which forms a part o Kaunolu, Kealiaapuni and Paawili. The whole of this plain is covered with a close turf which indicates that there is probably 25 inches average rainfall. The character and density of growth also indicate that the rainfall is well distributed throughout the There are no evidences of heavy rainfall, that is to say there are no guiches or washes showing erosion as a result of torrential rains. The rainfall in this region is probably derived from valley showers from the clouds that pass over the mountain. About 2000 acres of this plain are second-class agricultural land and capable of utilization for the cultivation of sweet-po-tatoes, peanuts during the winter months, occasional crops of corn and watermelons. From the grazing standpoint, the carrying capacity of grass and Paspalum dilatatum, to relace the pilipiliula and maniente. rocks. This basin land plateau would be worth at least an average

W. PORTER BOYD **CONSUL GENERAL**

It is reported in Honolulu that W. Porter Boyd has been appointed Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, in place of W. W. Rockhill. This would not be strange, but in the ine of deserved promotion, as Mr. Boyd was Vice Consul General here under Consul General Haywood, before annexation and has been in the regular consular service for many years.

APPEALS ENTERED.

An appeal from District Magistrate Whitney has been sent up in the case in which Sagami was fined \$250, Murakami \$200, and Takahashi, Shimura and Mukaida \$50 each, all with costs,

for conducting a che-fa game. Cecil Brown and W. O. Smith, execu tors under the will of George Galbraith, have appealed from Judge De Bolt's decision surcharging them with Partners in the firm of L. Samter &

Sons have appealed from judgment for iefendants by District Magistrate Whitney in appellants' suit against partners in the firm of L. A. Fai & Co. for 454.

SPRAINS QUICKLY CURED.

Bathe the parts freely with Champerlain's Pain Baim and give them absolute rest and a quick cure is certain. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agenta for Hawaii,

Per O. S. S. Sonoma, for San Fran-May 1.—A. M. Cuiver, A. L. R. Rosenberg, E. S. Smith, J. W. Seils, H. Melk, D. D. Dibble, James McQueen, Mrs. W. L. Lyle and child, pasteral lands. Geo. Reynolds and wife, Edw. Hop- "In my opini wood, Miss M. Brash, Miss C. Perreira, H. R. Tuck, wife and 2 children, Miss A. Bohr, Miss M. B. Smith, C. Mein-

Per str. Nilhau, for Kaual ports, May 2 -C. A. Rice and wife, Miss B. Harris, Miss E. Harris, E. H. Wood, I. Aoyagi, 1). Shihayama.

price of \$15 per acre for grazing pur-poses alone. The probabilities are that all or the most of this plateau would be suitable for the cultivation of simal of the The land is of much better quality to supplican that in the vicinity of Sisal on people. than that in the vicinity of sisal of the Island of Oabu. The rainfall in this portion of Lanal is also much higher than in the district of Oabu where sisal is now being cultivated. A further advantage lies in the fact that there is no rock and the land is free from kolu, lantana and other noxious shrubs.

"A considerable strip of land below the pall which divides the bench from the basin, is suitable for agricultural purposes and would be worth considerable more than the average price of the whole body, and would compensate for areas worth less, in striking an average valuation.
"Second Class Grazing Land. Under

this division would fall almost the whole of Kamao and the makai portions of Kealiaapuni, Kaunolu, Kalulu and Kamoku on the kona side of the island; also on the windward side of the island probably the whole of Paawili, Kaunolu, Mahana and Paomal, although we examined only a portion of the mauka portion of Paomai and Mahana. All of this country is good grazing land. The makai portions of the Kona government lands have rainfall at Kaele at an elevation of heaviest growth of pili grass that I have seen anywhere in the islands.

"There are probably 5000 acres second-class agricultural and first-class grazing land on the portion of the island which we did not see. The second-class grazing land, approximately 30,000 acres, would certainly be worth \$1 per acre, averaging good and

"Recapitulation. The government land on the Island of Lanai consists of about 30,000 acres of second-class least 1296 acres of land suitable for pastoral and waste land worth \$1 per pineapple cultivation. The annual acre, \$30,000; 12,000 acres of first-class pineapple cultivation. pastoral and waste land worth \$1 per ainfall is sufficient for this crop judg- grazing and second-class agricultural land worth \$15 per acre, \$180,000; 1500 first-class agricultural land forth \$35 per acre, \$52,500, a total of \$262,500.

"The Watershed. The main watershed of the islands is about four miles length, extending northwest to southeast. one unbroken by passes and is quite precipitous on either side. The highest point it has an approximate eleva-Maunalel Gulch which contains the only living water on the island, rises directly north of the highest point of the ranges. Another deep gulch rises from the north slope of Haalele. The deepest gulches are all to the windward and appear to have been of volcanic origin those on the kona side of the range show erosion and appear to have formed by water action. I estimate the watershed as about 3000 acres, over 2000 of which are included in the government lands. I noted that clouds covered the mountain in the vicinity of Puualii, the greater portion of the The rainfall on the portion of the range between Haalele and Puunene tance of about 7 miles, is a broad level probably averages more than double or slightly rolling plain. I would esti- the rainfall at Kalele, the ranch house quarters. Assuming that there are plain as about 9000 acres, about 7000 2000 acres of government land on this government lands of Kamoku, Kalulu, rainfall is 50 inches per annum, 2,500,precipitated. I was informed that the stream flow in Maunalei gulch amy to 50 gallons per minute at the location of Mr. Gay's pump in the upper portion of the valley. In addition the rainfall of the watershed on Kealiakapu, Palawai and Kaohai, probably amounts to 50 per cent as much as the rainfall on the government land.

"I would say that the possession or ownership of this watershed or mountain range on the Island of Lanai, is absolutely essential to any form of last day of the session. agriculture on the island.

Previous to the land exchange consummated in December, 1906, the Government owned two-thirds of the whole watershed including the whole of that portion where the only living stream this whole plateau or basin could be doubled or tripled by planting Rhodes land; its ownership by private land ownership on the island at the mercy ference committee was named. the watershed Sufficient roof water could be obtain- ing at the question of ownership from ed for domestic purposes. The soil is a private standpoint its possession red, apparently very deep and free would be worth any sum which a man could afford to pay.

From my knowledge of the value of water here in Hawaii, I would place the valuation of the government lands on the principal watershed of Lana! as cheap at \$100,000. The mere fact that only the crudest water development has been undertaken, bears no relation whatever to the actual present or prospective value of the government

"This valuation of the main watershed of the island, added to that of the agricultural and grazing lands as previously itemized, would make the government lands on the Island of Lanai, worth approximately \$360,000.

"Without access to the watershed one of the lower lands can be divided up for closer settlement. The conservation of 1 per cent, of the total rainfall on this mountain range would give an annual supply of about 40,-00,000 gallons of water available for agricultural and domestic purposes. It may be too optimistic to say that 1 per cent. of the total rainfall is capable of conservation but I hold this out as an illustration of what might be done towards the development water resources of this island, a development which would not require consideration of the elevation of any portion of this water by mechanical

"As to the number of families which the government lands on the Island of Lanai would support, I would say that the 1500 acres of first-class agricultural land if properly subdivided, would maintain from 40 to 50 families; the 2000 acres of second-class agricultural land about 20 families and the remaining 10,000 acres of first-class grazing and second-class agricultural from 20 to the effect that he could not allow to 40 families and the 20,000 acres of the claims of R. Maks, for \$2500, and second-class pastoral land would support 30 families. This estimate is made under the assumption that the ownership of the main watershed would re

"In my opinion the question of the ultimate disposal of the government lands on Lanal has passed out of the hands of the Legislature. The only points how to be judged are questions of law should the case he arresaled to hands of law should the case be appealed to item and sustained it is regard to R. Long gravely explained that he had nown for the House adjourned at ten minutes the United States Supreme Court, but Maks. He thought the Senate had not pressed his measure because he had the House adjourned at ten minutes. a reversal, and, also, if those who con- treated the House unfairly in this and not wanted to confuse the various tem- past five.

troi the land policies of Hawaii should be so disposed, I am of the opinion that the agricultural and grazing lands of the Island of Lanai could be made to support a population of at least 1000

"JARED G. SMITH." FIRST VETO SUSTAINED.

The vetoed Leper Suspect bill was the first of the three vetoes to be dealt with, Kaniho making the motion to override. The bill was, thought the Kohala member, the most important bill ever introduced in the House, It substitute bill prepared by the Govtouching leprosy had been brought up in the House. One was the Wallach was presented yesterday in the House resolution, introduced by Moanauli, the other the present bill.

"Our resolution regarding Dr. Walach was turned down and refused by the Board of Health," continued Kaniho, "for the only reason that the members resented our being anxious to do everything possible for the lopers.

"Which is most important, measures helping railroad companies or measures helping the poor and helpless wards of our Territory! On the stump we promised to do all that is possible for these people and we must live up to our promises and our eaths. I move that we override the veto of the Governor."

Sheldon, the father of the bill, explained how the substitute bill had been brought in and the absolute necessity for it. He warned the members, speaking in Hawaiian and addressing his remarks principally to the Hawaiian representatives, that the whole leper question must be handled carefully and judiciously or the matter would be taken over by the Federal government and be wholly out of their hands

Kaleo wanted the original measure anyone can be cited to appear by whoever may have a spite against him. There was no need for any such a law regarding suspects as anyone could tell from appearances whether a person had or had not the disease. What was required was a law to allow those who had the disease to appear for a hearing before a magistrate.

The veto was sustained on rollcall by a vote of 14 to 12.

RAWLINS AROUSED.

The Medical bill came back from the Senate but its own father wouldn't own it. Rawlins had introduced it but moved that the House give him a unanimous support in refusing to concur in

"That bill passed in this House early in March and was sent to the Senate. Here it got thirty straight votes. I wonder what the Senate thinks the intelligence of this House is, when they send back a bill with fifteen sections cut out when the bill only had sixteen sections and then try to softsoap the House by amending something that never was in the bill. Here they have held that bill for forty-two days. They killed it once, then brought it to life and send it back in this shape on the

"Rather than see the bill pass as it is I would see it killed. The bill left the House with thirty straight votes behind it and I ask for those thirty straight votes to refuse to concur in the amendments."

Rawlin's motion carried and a con-

vote of 27 to 1 and it is up to the the vote to adopt. If there had been Governor to sign the bill abolishing a ninety-day session much of the work Territorial pounds or leave the country with two sets of pounds in existence.

COUNTY REVENUE VETO.

Rice spoke on the veto of the first bill dividing licenses and police court fines between the Territory and the counties, favoring sustaining the Governor. If the bill were made law as it was it would be a blot on the work of the session as the provisions of the bill were indefinite and confusing. He could not support the bill even at the risk of a pocket veto of the remedying bill.

Kaniho objected and wanted to over ride roughshod so that the counties could get their money. He was just launching into a tirade against vetoes in general when the sergeant-at-arms butted in with his megaphone to an nounce the arrival of another veto. The veto of the license and fine bill was sustained.

LAND COMMISSION.

The Senate joint resolution, calling for the appointment of a Land Commission was carried through third reading, the Democratic-Home Rulers opposing.

TWO CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

of F. R. Lucweiko, for \$1500, in Senate Bill 103, Unpaid Claims bill, Both items were styled excessive and out House Miscellany committee and represented the principal work of that committee during the session.

Kaleiopu said the Senate has over ridden the veto in the P. B. Lueweiko Tion,

moved therefore that the House sus- perance and liquor measures before the override it in regard to Maka.

Sheldon said that two wrongs never made a right and asked that both items be carried over the veto,

Kaniho moved to sustain the veto or

On a veto the Maka veto was sustained and the Luewelko item carried over the veto.

Afternoon Session.

After kicking back and forth from was a much better measure than the Senate to House and House to Senate Mr. Long, had sat by like a clam, Now, seeking for someone to father it, the ernor. Two matters of importance resolution to increase the sessional indemnity of members to \$1000 a session coming down as Senate Concurrent Resolution 9. This calls for a ninety day session, a mileage fee of ten cents a mile for members, and no compensation for any extra session. This had passed unanimously in the Senate.

"Who will move the adoption of the resolution?" asked the Speaker.

Rice dared it. He said that there were no holdover members of the House to benefit by the change and he moved that the Senate resolution be adopted.

Kaniho asked if he could believe his ears that there would be no pay for an extra session. On being told that his ears were credible he promptly moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution. He said he would not bind down any future legislature and deny them the inherent right of drawing down extra pay for an extra ses-

Pali moved to defer action until 8:30 in the evening, but no one seconded

Kaleiopu said that nothing had occurred during the session to besmear not the substitute, under which bill the record of the House and the adoption of this resolution might besmean it. Such action might be looked upon as an attempt to grab money from the treasury, while the same object could be gained through the Delegate at Congress.

"The morning paper, in its editorial column this morning, complimented this Legislature on the excellent record it had made, but towards the end of the article it said that something might be done in the closing hours to smear that record. Has that time come?" asked of Health, Portuguese interpreter in Kaleiopu.

The Speaker then asked the members to carefully consider whether they were justified in passing the resolution. They themselves would not be affected, but their successors would be.

"It seems to be applied to Hawaiians, I don't know why, that they are grabbers of the public money. For that reason, as well as others, I second the motion to indefinitely postpone," said a member.

Rice rose to withdraw his motion. He said that he had not expected any strong opposition and had made his motion in courtesy to the Senate. He asked leave to withdraw it and substitute one to table the resolution,

Sheldon favored the resolution. He reminded the members of the hard work they had gone through and asked which one of them did not consider that he had earned that amount of money. The adoption of the resolution would not make a law but would merely express the sentiment of the House.

The measure had been long discussed, atinued Sheldon, and he had suppos COUNTY POUNDS ESTABLISHED. that the members were unanimous on it. The veto of the bill establishing He had not considered that the record ounty pounds was overridden by a of the House would be besmirched by would not show such signs of haste.

The rollcall on the resolution, which and fifteen noes, the resolution failing to pass. The House divided as fol-

Ayes: Akau, Alawa, Coney, Correa, Gomes, Kahana, Kaleo, Kalana, Mahoe, Moanauli, Nailima, Nakaleka, Rice, Sheldon and Silva-15,

Noes: Castro, Hughes, Joseph, Kaleiopu, Kaniho, Keouli, Leleiwi, Long, Pali, Paoo, Quinn, Rawlins, Waiwaiole and the Speaker-15.

MORE BILLS SIGNED.

Notification of the signing of another bill was sent in by the Secretary, this being House Bill 216, Act 124, relating to Insurance corporations and companies.

PETITION 1 COMES BACK. Rawlins, on behalf of the Judiciary committee, presented a report on House Petition 1, asking that the rights of Waiwaiole, Joseph, Kaluna and Nakaleka to seats in the Legislature be investigated. The report stated that the allegations made against the members, that of holding government positions, were unfounded and that the members were legally elected. After some discussion the report was adopted.

Rawlins dug up another resolution to report on, this being Long's ramous tended to pocket veto the remedying Anti-Treat Law, on which the Judi- bill and as a result the Senators were ciary committee had been asked to swarming about the lobbies to incite draft a bill. Rawlins explained that the House to action. main vested in the government and of true proportion even if allowable at that its forest and water resources would be conserved for the benefit of the owners of the agricultural and ate bill on recommendation of the question was the law of nature, cided that the only one applicable in Governor and the Senate that the veto the question was the law of nature, had been sustained and there was a under which if a man did not want to long and heated debate over the possitreat another he did not have to. He bility of getting these communications begged therefore, with the consent of back. Kaleiopu led the fight to dethe introducer, to return the resolu- mand their recall. Kaleo's motion car-

tain the vote in regard to Lueweike and House and he regretted that now the time was too late.

The Speaker asked if the measure would not be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, to which liawline explained that it was the constitution of man that the committee had been consulting.

Hughes said that if anyone had a kick coming in the matter it was he. He had fought single-handed at first for Local Option, while his colleague, too late, he burst forth as an ardent temperance advocate.

Several other members took occasion to josh Long, who blushed bashfully behind his newspaper. The report of the committee was adopted.

The Education committee cleared its hands of bills by recommending the tabling of the bill to abolish the Office of Commissioner of Public Instruction and by presenting a report on the Hadley School incident, the same that had / been presented in the Senate.

SUPERVISOR'S MILEAGE.

Rawlins reported on the legality of paying mileage fees to county supervisors, the opinion of the Judiciary committee being that the supervisors could vote themselves mileage if they felt so disposed, but the matter could be properly tested in the courts.

SENATE'S MONDAY WORK

A veto of Senate Bill 115, the bill abolishing the Territorial pounds, was presented. Rice moved that the bill become law in spite of the veto and Kaleiopu moved to sustain the veto.

"It is the Senate that did all the monkey work in these bills," he said in explanation.

The veto was overridden by 27 votes to 3.

SOME SALARIES VETOED.

A veto was presented of Senate Bill 30, the Territorial Salary bill, the Governor repeating his assertions that the appropriations are much in excess of the estimated revenues carrying \$268,-972 more than the present period. The bill had raised in all 89 salaries, the ones objected to being those for night librarian of the Supreme Court library, medical inspector at Hilo, government physicians under control of the Board the Circuit and District Courts, Health

and Sanitary Inspector, Honolulu, Kaleiopu asked to defer. He did not want the House to act and then let the Senate sustain one or more items and cut out the rest.

Kaniho moved to override and do it now. He thought the House ought to go ahead and let the Senate take whatever action it wished.

The vote was deferred however.

MORE VETOES ARRIVE. The Maui County Bond bill got the axe, the Governor expressing an opinion that it was improper to require the President's approval of any bill passed by the Territorial Legislature. matter went over until the evening.

HOSPITAL ITEMS OBJECTED TO. Another veto affected several items in House Bill 74. One of these was for the repair of the Judiciary building, \$50,000, which the Governor thought too much to spend on an old building. The House passed it over his veto. Other items were those for the proposed Kalihi hospital, and the hospitals at Mauolani, Lihue and Eleele. These items also passed in spite of the veto.

THE THOUSAND LOOKED GOOD.

Kaleo moved to reconsider the vote on the Senate resolution to make the sessional pay an even thousand. On was asked for by Pali, gave fifteen ayes first vote the motion was lost but a standing vote being called for thirteen were found ready to reason about it, while only twelve stayed put. Five members did not vote. This matter also went over until after dinner.

THE LAST RESOLUTION.

Kaleiopu presented a resolution authorizing the Speaker and the chairman of the committee on accounts to pay all claims against the House and to approve vouchers which shall be paid by the clerk out of the balance of the legislative appropriation. This was Rdopted.

RETURNED IN SILENCE.

The Judiciary and Health committees handed in their last bills, briefly asking that they be tabled. One was to prevent Territorial and County officials from practising law and the other to abolish the compulsory vaccination law, RECONSIDERATION OF VETO.

There was a warm fight precipitated by a motion of Kaleo that the House reconsiders its action in sustaining the veto on the bill to divide the police court fines and license fees between the Territory and the counties. It had been learned that the Governor in

The House had already notified the ried and the reconsideration vote put